

should be the law, and the evidence—to save him  
 his last hour before he is incarcerated within  
 the walls of a prison—a fate which will forbid an  
 interview for years. But she has come with all the  
 affections of woman's heart, burning within her  
 bosom, and though adverse his fate, those affec-  
 tions will go with him to his prison—go with him  
 for his consolation—they will follow and cling  
 to him through the long and dismal years  
 he may be doomed to spend. Her prayers will  
 watch over him every hour, and she will incu-  
 cate her children, while their father is toiling out  
 the penalty he has incurred, the fact, that how-  
 ever guilty he may be deemed of violating the laws  
 of his country, he did it under the strong and imperious  
 convictions of another law controlling  
 him and all our institutions, another law controlling  
 our actions, emanating from God—requiring in his hands a du-  
 ty which he could not refuse to perform. And  
 should Heaven suffer him to live out the years of  
 his incarceration, he will return to his wife,  
 his children, his friends, distinguished and numerous  
 as they are, and to his country, with the same,  
 with every moral attribute of his nature, untem-  
 pered, to carry out the purpose of his life and re-  
 deem.

tion. Mr. Torrey, gentlemen, is not an ordinary culprit—or to speak what I intended—he is no ordinary man to be arraigned as a culprit. A graduate of one of our first Universities in this land, his life was devoted—particularly dated to the study of Heaven's law, and he became a minister of the gospel at a very youthful age—a quite distinguished eminence in that great—great in revolutionary reminiscences—great in all the historical and patriotic associations of our country—his commonwealth of Massachusetts. It was his labor to labor—his duty to labor—his duty to labor; not only to inform the ignorant, but to strengthen the hopes of the believer, to assuage the thoughtless and indifferent, and to win them from the ways of sin. He stood irreproachable in his calling, and until this question of abolition became the breath of suspicious questions of the North, the breath of suspicion, and of suspicion, and of suspicion. Here he is, gentlemen, relying upon his advocates to get him clear if we can, of the charge for which he is indicted; or if not, to bear willing testimony for him, that whatever the crime may be if committed, and crime it may be called, so far as moral wrong may be in the commission of that crime, he stands unspotted now in the eyes of man and of God.

I have on your remark to make, gentlemen, in this part of my subject. I know and have reason to know, that there is an anxiety relative to the result of this trial, not confined to our unfortunate client, his relatives or friends, but extending throughout our common Union. Not confined to our particular country, which would seek to make the subject of its own feelings, but extending to and be prosecuted to extremity without regard to consequences, but throughout all sections and divisions of the land; and throughout all I have seen, that if the proceedings in this trial should be published, and I observe that they are about to be published, our brethren will see that another man, who is a slave, and whose life may be stepped in for the abolition faith, no matter how great the excitement against him in the public mind, is, in Maryland, slave State as she is, not only sure to have the aid of counsel, but is actually certain that his case will be fairly tried by impartial men. And say, in the presence of this traveller and audience, you can be surrounded, that so far as the laws of the country are concerned, this trial has been as fair and impartial as human frailty can make it.

But, gentlemen, in order to vouch for this fact to all who may sympathise with this traverser,—and they are not confined to citizens of Pennsylv-

ania, New York, or the Eastern States, but in Ohio, Indiana, and sure to be found from the very nature of our being, wherever human freedom exists unalloyed by human slavery--it is all-important that no convictions should be had, except upon evidence where there is no doubt of the guilt. You are not to be blind to the condition of the country; you are not to be deaf to the dangers with which we are surrounded--and I am sure you have felt that upon this question, of domestic slavery, sooner or later it is to be fought, that

I dare watch to determine whether this Union is  
 to be a blessing or a curse, with my earnest desire  
 that it should be fought by the sword, and not  
 keep out of it the physical energies of mankind  
 to avoid the shedding by brothers of brother's  
 blood. It is our duty, then, in this State at least,  
 that we may act our part as conservators of the  
 peace of the Union, to let no abolitionist be pun-  
 ished, except upon such evidence as will leave no  
 room for doubt. Once have it understood among  
 our Northern brethren that to be accused in a  
 slave State to be convicted, to excite prejudices  
 in an invariable result of accusation, and the death  
 warrant of the Union may say of that day signed—  
 "The time of our first Union is the time of our  
 last." It is very universally admitted, that property in man  
 had existence except in the laws of man, and  
 that they are acting out this principle, the only  
 moral persuasion which can address itself to our  
 Northern brethren, is to show them that we so far  
 respect their views and sentiments with regard to

as, as to assure them that they are in no danger of punishment except on such evidence as can leave no rational doubt in the minds of the jury.— Now gentlemen, let us see if that is the case here. I am not here to ask you to erase from the statute book any of its enactments, as the learned prosecutor has said you must do, before you can acquit this man. If it were necessary, I should not be here to maintain it. That enactment is relative to an institution peculiar to our State, it is a matter of our domestic concern, it is placed beyond the reach of any exterior power. I am not here to question either its legality or sanctity, if I may so express myself.

Gentlemen, in the verdict which you will pronounce in relation to this man, you will not, I am sure, desire to go beyond the letter and the provisions of this act, under which he is indicted. It is an act of 1827, ch. 72, and the first section.—Now what does it say?—“If any free person shall entice, persuade or assist, any slave or servant, knowing him or her to be such, to run away from his or her lawful owner, or shall harbor, &c. then such person shall be indicted in the county court of such county in which the offence shall be committed, or in Baltimore city court—now mark, Gentlemen—“if such offence shall be committed in Baltimore city.”

Now what becomes of the case ; now what is the use of all the evidence we have relative to the Harford Road ? What if Mr. Torrey is enticing, persuading and assisting these negroes to run away at Peachbottom, at Deer Creek, or any where else up there ; you may indict him if you like in Harford county, but convict him in Baltimore city court you can't, for an offence committed at Deer Creek, under this act, and with this indictment.

Mr. Johnson then proceeded to speak of the two witnesses on whose testimony the State must rest to prove the offence within the limits of the city of Baltimore, Charles Heckrotte and Thomas Southard. Previously, however, he reviewed, at con-

dearable length, the other evidence in the case, illustrating the fact that, although Mr. Heckrott's negroes disappeared on the evening of the 4th of June, between 8 and 9 o'clock, Torrey is seen, on the morning of the 5th, above Deer Creek, driving a one horse carriage, in which is a negro woman, confessedly not one of Heckrott's. He asked, where were Heckrott's negroes then? Torrey's day's journey from Baltimore, the next morning after they leave their master's protection, travelling with another woman. If they left the city and met him in Harford county, he certainly is not guilty of having persuaded, enticed or assisted them in the city, and unless von Helvete

you cannot convict him. Mr. J. thoroughly urged this portion of the evidence, visited Dreck, took up the crackers and Bologna sausages, a description of the negroes given by Samuel Rigdon, exhibited in connection with the fact that he had seen the full description published in the Liberator by Mr. Heckroette. He followed the witnesses through their varying descriptions, and brought them from the letter to Robert Rigdon; to Mr. Heckroette's in which he describes the driver of the carriage as a "dark complexioned man, high nose, small round whiskers, forbidding appearance, and a Yankee-looking fellow." Mr. Johnson proceeded to the identity of the negroes, contending that was vague and indefinite, and not entitled to credit; one witness only promising to discover a party who went alone, and that the regular driver was usually accompanied by an eye-tooth, after the mere mentioning of the party passing him. The whole testimony was elaborately reviewed, fact by fact, and



finally that of Charles Heckrotte, and Southmayd assailed with a degree of energy and analytical skill that seemed resolved to destroy. The gentleman concluded after having spoken two hours and three quarters.

PLEA OF G. R. RICHARDSON, STATE'S ATTORNEY.

Gentlemen of the Jury, the argument which I propose to submit to you this morning, will be confined entirely to the case which is presented by the evidence and the law relating thereto. It is no part of my intention to travel out of the line of argument to which these limits restrict me. I shall not pretend to discuss the subject of slavery as it exists in the South, or the peculiar views and sentiments of an adverse character entertained by the people of the North. All that I have to do, in the performance of my duty here, is to speak of the laws of the State of Maryland as we find them—it is by these laws that the prisoner is to be tried, and by the same laws you are sworn as his jurors.

The question which engages your attention is, then, what are the points which are to be presented in this case, and which are to tend to the conviction of this prisoner? It is necessary for the State to establish first, that the traverser was the individual who drove the carriage which was seen passing up the Harford road on the morning of the 7th of June, as referred to by the witnesses; and secondly, that the negroes with him in that carriage were the property of Mr. Heckrotte. This proved, the corollary of charges against them is established. The negroes, it is now necessary to run away. Not a single man in that jury who having heard all the evidence, doubts that that carriage was driven by the prisoner at the bar? I do not remember that the learned counsel who last addressed you on Saturday, attempted to controvert the fact. It is certain that on the 4th of June he hired the carriage and horses of Mr. Woodward; that he went up the road with that carriage and horses on the morning of the 5th, and returned the same day. It is equally certain that the individual now on trial, drove the carriage. The witnesses tell you positively that the prisoner is the person whom they saw so engaged. George Rigdon tells you that he saw him at Deer Creek bridge, and looked at him there for ten minutes.

Mr. Richardson now proceeded successively to the testimony of each of the witnesses, arraying the facts with reference to the identity of Torrey, and next those having their application for the indictment.

The next question is, said Mr. R., whether the negroes were the property of Mr. Heckrotte? To this point the testimony of Mr. H. was first advanced in proof that he lost them on the evening of the 4th of June. There were mother, daughter and son, all stout and well proportioned—the first about 40 years of age, the second 19, and the last 17. On the morning of the 7th, three negroes, corresponding in every particular, are seen as had been described by witnesses. Mr. Richardson referred to the dress, appearance, &c., agreeing in every particular. He thought he could not be taxing the credulity of the jury too much to ask them to believe that they were the same.

Were this all on which the State had to rest, said Mr. R., were this all to which I have now alluded, I could confidently declare that the State had made out a case which was sufficient in itself. But there is yet behind that which, if I may so express myself puts a cap upon the pile of evidence which no man can throw down. I have now the ribbon, gentlemen. Mr. R. then spoke to this branch of the testimony, and especially to the fact that the color had faded. "That ribbon, gentlemen, speaks more conclusively than the oath of any man upon earth."

Mr. R. now referred to the letter written by Samuel Rigdon to Mr. Heckrotte, at the instance of George, and defended the witnesses from the charge of variation in their statements, as hinted from the other side, and claimed for them though humble in life, a character for veracity and integrity second to that of neither judge, counsel, jury or spectator.

But, say the counsel on the other side, it is true, if you please, that Torrey was seen in the carriage, and they were the negroes of Mr. Heckrotte. The act of Assembly confines you to the city of Baltimore. He was seen in Harford county, and you cannot punish him in Baltimore City Court. Gentlemen of the jury, look at the position in which their client is placed, by the very point raised by his counsel.

The circumstances are on oath before us, and I ask you to go with me to their investigation. If he is not guilty here, he is not guilty in Harford. Mr. Heckrotte loses three kind, obedient, affectionate servants; affectionate, I say, for at their own desire, on the death of their mistress, they are put into mourning for her. According to the theory of the counsel for the defence, he might have taken them up in the road without any previous understanding. We are to believe that Torrey is driving down the road to Baltimore, and meets these three negroes, accidentally, without previous concert, or knowledge of them, takes them into his carriage, turns about and drives them into Pennsylvania. Now I say, that if they were informed that if they left their master, a carriage would be at a given place to carry them off, though without the limits of direct taxation, and the driver of that carriage knew that they were runaway slaves, he is guilty here.

Mr. R. then referred briefly to the testimony of Charles Heckrotte, testifying that there was some reason why the individual who was conversing with the girl at the gate, walked away when Charles approached. And if so, why should it not be Mr. Torrey as well as any other man, although the counsel argues that had it been him he would have turned the other way. Charles tells you when he sees Mr. Torrey that he believes he is the man. Mr. Richardson now came, "last though not least," he observed, to the testimony of Southmayd. The counsel asserts that the State could not have made out its case without Mr. Southmayd, or it would never have introduced his testimony. Such is not the case. The State could safely leave the case here; but I care not how black may be the character of the witness, there are circumstances which prove his truth, and over which his character can have no influence or control. He is there in the room with Torrey; they with some of their fellow-prisoners have made an effort to escape. At the time of this joint attempt to escape, Southmayd becomes the confidant of Torrey, and subsequently, when he thinks proper to communicate with Mr. Heckrotte, he states facts which have never been published in any newspaper in the city of Baltimore; facts that he could have had from no one but Torrey; or by special revelation; but according to the counsel on the other side, he is not the man to whom a mysterious revelation is at all likely to be made.

Mr. Richardson read Southmayd's letter to Mr. Heckrotte; referred to the statements therein contained, relative to the old negro at the back of Cemetery, the washing the horse in Deer creek, the arrest of Torrey and the taking away of his pistols, and called upon the defence to show that these things were not so. He contended that they came from Torrey and that Southmayd could have had them from no other source.

A word more and I have done, said Mr. R. I am not here to speak of the private relations of the prisoner with any other individual. [Here the speaker lowered his voice very sensibly.] The counsel on the other side spoke of this traverser's wife. He spoke of her as a woman, in all the mental and moral accomplishments of her sex, as fit to compare with any woman in the land. It is, if you please, that such is the fact. It is not only so, but frequently the case, that the administration of wholesome justice, the innocent must suffer with the guilty. You can sympathize with her, gentlemen, you must; with all the anxiety of your minds you may feel and dwell upon the intense anguish which your verdict may inflict upon the wife, but you must render that verdict in conformity with the obligations of your oath.

Mr. Johnson has told you that Torrey is no ordinary culprit, that he is a graduate of one of our first Universities, and was in early life and for many years a distinguished minister of the Gospel in the glorious old State of Massachusetts. Devoted to the study of God's law, how does he do so? And has he not learned that that law binds him equally to God and the community in which he lives? One of the counsel has said that for the violation of the law of man he will stand justified before God. Let me tell him that he knows of no law that separates the citizen from the Christian. If I know anything of God's law, it requires every man to perform well all the relations of life.—What has the chief apostle of them all instructed

us?—Wives, obey your husbands, husbands, love your wives; children, reverence your parents; parents, teach your children, servants, obey your masters, not rendering them eye service—I speak not the letter, but the spirit of the sentiment—but obedience in all things. Here, then, all the relations of life are inculcated and commended. Father says the apostle—Obey your rulers; the powers that be ordained of God. Thus, then, if you disobey your rulers you violate the ordinance of God. Are not the laws of the land, and the magistrates by whom they are administered, to be respected? Am I to be told that the man who lives in the constant violation of the laws of the land, is doing his duty? Vain man! who told you that God's ordinances are higher than the laws of man? Who made you the judge of your fellows? In this country, from the Supreme court down to the lowest tribunal, the institution in question has had sanction and protection. And can he reconcile it to his conscience to live in open or in secret violation of the acknowledgment of God? But persons, he may think the law of God is higher than the law of man; and it was said that he will stand justified before the bar of God.—And, moreover, peradventure, it is said he thought he was doing God service! Ah! did he so? In the book from which he learned God's law, he will find that bright and glorious intellect which illumined the mind of Saul of Tarsus, deceived by the same vain imagining. \* \* \* Let no vain man think that he is doing God service, when he comes in conflict with man's laws ordained by his own people.

Gentlemen of the Jury, if you can acquit the traverser, in the name of God, do it! But let me caution you that you allow no excitement either here or elsewhere to operate upon your verdict. Mr. Richardson handed the indictment to the jury, when they retired to their room, it being about 12 o'clock. During their absence, the traverser had an interview with his wife of a few minutes, and she withdrew with her father from the court room. The jury returned into court about 20 minutes before 2 o'clock, having agreed upon a verdict finding the prisoner Guilty, on every indictment.

AN EXCITING LAW CASE.

The following striking anecdote of the Attorney General of Massachusetts is told in a late Boston paper.

The Attorney General, now eighty years of age, and said to be more competent to the discharge of the arduous duties of his honorable station than almost any practitioner of experience, was managing a case in behalf of the commonwealth in Middlesex county, where a man was indicted for going out the eyes of a girl, because she made oath that he was the father of her illegitimate child. Her brother, an intelligent lad of nine years of age, was on the stand, as a government witness, and his relation of the fact which he saw produced an electrical effect on the whole audience. The girl was also present, in total blindness, and every circumstance attending the investigation of this horrible barbarity, was highly exciting. The boy stated the preliminary circumstances, and then said; "I was cutting bean poles behind the barn, and my sister was milking. I heard her scream, and then I ran with a pole in my hand. As I came up I saw that he had pulled her over; then he looked over his shoulder to see who was coming, and I struck him with a pole and broke his jaw." "Why did you not repeat the blow?" exclaimed the Attorney General, carried away by the tremendous interest—"Why did you not repeat the blow, and knock his brains out?" "Mr. Attorney," said the Judge, "you well know that profanity in court is a high offence, punishable by imprisonment; but in consequence of the unusual excitement of the case, it will in this instance be overlooked."

CHRISTIANITY AND SLAVERY.

The report of the Committee of the Massachusetts General Association, appointed some three years ago to address Southern Ecclesiastical bodies on the subject of slavery, is at length published in a pamphlet. It appears that the Committee addressed thirty of those bodies, of the Presbyterian order, and received answers from seven. From the answer of the Presbytery of South Alabama, I take the following specimen of consistency;—

"Upon the subject of slavery we have not been able to arrive at the conclusion you have done, that slavery in itself is a moral evil.

"God has undoubtedly sanctioned, and given laws for the government of this institution.

"Neither Christ nor his apostles have condemned, but rather, in their directions to masters and servants, have approved it."

The authors of these sentiments show a consciousness of what they are doing, by interposing parenthetical clauses, as cushions to break the shock.

In a subsequent part of the document is the following declaration:—  
"We believe the gospel of Jesus Christ offers the only remedy which can reach their [the slaves] condition, and relieve them from bondage."

The gospel of Jesus Christ relieve men from a condition which 'God has undoubtedly sanctioned' and 'Christ and his apostles have approved!'

Whatever ye would that men should do unto you, do even so unto them. This is a precept of Jesus. Now suppose the Alabama Presbytery should tell us that 'the gospel of Jesus Christ is the only remedy which can reach our condition and relieve us' from the yoke of this commandment! If God and Christ 'have sanctioned and approved' slavery, how is the gospel to remove it? 'Is God a liar?' or is it the Presbytery? [Hamp. Gaz.]

THE DOMESTIC SLAVE TRADE.

The Whig papers at the North, in endeavoring to make out of this horrible traffic a capital for Henry Clay—the great patron of the inter-State slave-trade—extensively copied the following article from the Norfolk Herald, of Oct. 9, and which the editors of that paper introduce as 'very interesting.' It is a letter from a friend in Charlotte, Virginia, and relates to the condition of the planters in consequence of three successive 'bad years.'—The letter says:—

The sales of negroes continue at every court day, and it is to be feared will continue for some time to come. As many as seventy were sold at the last Charlotte Court, and I learn that a large number will be sold at Buckingham Court on Monday next. The public roads give evidence of numerous sales, and large gangs are wending their way to the South. I met a gang of seventy slaves on Thursday last, another of thirty the day after, and on Sunday, a third of twenty or thirty. A hundred in a single gang passed Charlotte Court House two or three weeks since, bound to the South. I speak of what has passed under my own observation. If Texas were annexed, or its independence guaranteed by us, or the great powers of Europe, I have every reason to believe that the stream of emigration would flow in that direction as full as Gen. Waddy Thompson, in his first letter to the National Intelligencer, predicted would be the case. Another series of three succes-

sive bad years would deprive Virginia of one third, perhaps one-half of her slaves. It would be well worth knowing how many slaves have left the State during the last two years. The number would almost exceed belief.

CONGRESS.

[Correspondence of the Morning Chronicle.]

The following is a part of Mr. Leavitt's first letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1844.

The testimony of all the men of business I saw in New York, was quite uniform to the effect, that the attempt of the Whigs to create a money panic on account of Mr. Clay's defeat, has proved a signal failure. They have hurt no body but themselves. The necessity of raising money to pay the enormous bets they had made, (especially the large bets into which they were betrayed by their own papers after the election,) would of itself drive stocks enough into market to depress the price; and it is to be noticed, also, that the same sanguine excitement which led to extravagant bets, led also to equally extravagant speculations in fancy stocks, calculating upon the expansion and inflation which it was expected to follow the election of Mr. Clay. Many of the more sober-minded Whigs are now not at all inconsolable for the defeat of Mr. Clay; and some of the wisest men I know, already say that they think it better as it is; they say that now matters will remain on a solid basis; and they think if safe to calculate upon ten years to come of the greatest prosperity and growth this country has ever seen.

I arrived here this morning, and was immediately informed that I had come at a most interesting crisis. In the first place, the Texas agitation is in full blast. Mr. Calhoun's extraordinary letter to Mr. King, our minister at Paris, has created a deep sensation. The feeling that the honor of our country has been most deplorably compromised, is very widely diffused, and is by no means confined to the party by whose unanimous acclamation, by its representatives in the Senate, Mr. Calhoun holds the station from which he can inflict such wounds upon our country's honor. That our government should, at this day, be making interest to secure the interference of one of the crowned heads of Europe in our affairs; that we should now renew the supplications we made in 1777, for the succor of France!—that, of all men in the world, Mr. Calhoun should be courting this interposition in a matter pertaining to slavery; that president Tyler's secretary should thus be establishing precedents of negotiation in favor of slavery, which may hereafter serve so admirably the purpose of President Birney's secretary in uniting by diplomacy the whole civilized world against it—what a jumble we are coming to!

My old and particular friend, General Duff Green, has so far succeeded in the errand he was sent upon, that he has found or made a considerably bigger mare's nest in Mexico, than the World's Convention afforded him in London. Minister Shannon seems to have been able, by dint of bullying and blackguard, to rouse the Mexican secretary of State, to tell some home truths in regard to the conspiracy of leading slaveholders under the connivance if not directed countenance of Gen. Jackson's administration, to seize and appropriate Texas for the purposes of slavery. I do not think, however, that General G. is to be the instrument of setting on fire the course of nature.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. McDuffie introduced his promised joint resolution for the annexation of Texas to the Union, according to the terms of Tyler's treaty.—He was met at once by Mr. Benton, who again brought forward his bill for the re-annexation of the ancient province of Texas, according to its original boundaries, with a provision for dividing it into four States, in two of which slavery should be forever and irreversibly prohibited.—The debate begins to-morrow, and will be highly interesting. If a proper demonstration is made by petitions and legislative resolutions, the annexation cannot take place this year, and the Richmond Enquirer admits that if not gained this year, it is probably lost forever!

In the House, to-day, petitions occupied the time. One presented by Mr. Adams, on national peace, was referred to the committee on foreign relations. Another, from the American Statistical Association, pointing out the extreme inaccuracy of the returns of the late census, was appropriately referred. Mr. A. moved that it be printed; whereupon the sagacious Mr. E. J. Black, of Georgia, at once smelt abolition, and for the purpose of detecting the plot, called for the reading of the memorial, which was done. The paper is exceeding elaborate, and showed some monstrous blunders in the returns with regard to the employments of the people, and in those concerning schools, colleges, and education—enough, surely, to destroy the credibility of the census, as the basis of any sound conclusions whatever. The bearing of this upon Mr. Calhoun's diplomacy, or some other concealed suspicion, produced a motion to lay the question of printing on the table, and it was carried, 101 to 79. So much for the instincts of darkness.

Mr. A. then presented a petition—the only one on the subject he has yet received, of five persons in the city of N. York, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. On this, there was a pitched battle, every inch of ground being contested. Mr. Black, of Georgia, raised the question of reception, and Mr. Robert Dale Owen, of Indiana, moved to lay that question on the table. Yeas and nays called. Motion lost—yeas 90, nays 99! Then the question recurred—Shall the petition be received? Yeas and nays called, carried; yeas 107, nays 81! Mr. Adams then moved that the petition be referred to the committee on the District of Columbia, and a motion was instantly made that this motion lie on the table.—Yeas and nays called. Motion lost—yeas 88, nays 99! Then a motion was made to adjourn, but this was voted down; and after being thus defeated at every point,

the slave party allowed the petition to be referred, without further resistance. I have not time to write reflections upon this vote—the first of the kind in eight years. The right of petition is now fully restored. For this the country is indebted to abolitionists. Let us henceforth bend our efforts to secure the object of our petitions. It is curious to see the few southern Whigs who have maintained the right of petition, now taunting their democratic colleagues with the fact that it is a democratic congress which has carried this point against the slaveholders. Some of the southern democratic members feel very bad—they say they are betrayed by their northern friends. There is a caucus among them this evening, but there will be nothing very terrible. They are cowed amazingly. The retaliatory step will probably be an attempt to cede back the District of Columbia to Maryland and Virginia. But it will fail.

J. L.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

The Texas question is up in both Houses; McDuffie's plan having been introduced to day by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, on report of the committee on foreign affairs. The public mind should now be directed to this point, with intense solicitude, and the most strenuous efforts should be made, in playing every sort of legitimate influence, both upon the two Houses and upon individual members, to deepen their convictions of the evil of annexation, and to strengthen their determination to resist it at every hazard. Letters written to members of Congress by their constituents, relatives, friends, and acquaintances, all have their effect. Petitions from every town, school district, neighborhood, workshop, should pour in apace. I believe the scheme can be resisted, but it requires effort. It is a momentous crisis.

The position of the Liberty party is beginning to be understood here, and its power is already felt. I cannot but contrast the present aspect of things with what it was when I first came here as a reporter, four years ago. What would have been the influence of the party now, had the hundreds, perhaps some thousands, in the free States, who were deceived and debased by Whig falsehoods, not stood firm. They lost their votes, not only in a moral but in a political view, while every vote given for Birney, bears with force upon the politics of the country, and aids to keep back our rulers from the deed!

In the Senate, a resolution was offered by Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, which lies over one day by the rule, calling on the president for information concerning the amount of the debts of Texas, as they were at the time of the late treaty and as they are now; also for the quantity of land in Texas granted successively by the old Spanish government, by Mexico and by Texas, both before and since the treaty. That is a question, I reckon, more easily asked than answered. It calls for information which the Texas conspirators would not answer if they could, and could not if they would. They know that the only way to carry the annexation, is to work upon the party feelings, or the personal interests of members, until they are ready to 'go it blind.'

Petitions were again called for this morning, and Mr. Giddings disburdened his desk of a considerable variety of anti-slavery memorials. The slaveholders can learn nothing by the overthrow of the gag, but are resolved to create as much fuss and fret as is in their power. The reading of petitions was called for by them in almost every instance. The first one presented by Mr. G. prayed for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.—Mr. Black, of Georgia, raised the question of reception, and then a new game was played. Instead of moving to lay the question of reception on the table, some slaveholder, Black, Rhett, Dromgoole, Houston, or such like, gives notice of a wish to debate that question—and as all petitions giving rise to debate are by the rules laid over until another day, and this is the short session, in which it is hardly likely the docket will be reached at all, they are thus effectually disposed of—for the present.

An attempt was made, by some green chap of a slaveholder, to lay on the table the petitions against Texas; but he was easily taught his folly, and the petitions were regularly referred to the committee on foreign affairs. Several petitions on other points were also referred in a decent manner.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The late Message of the Governor of South Carolina is the most rabid document perhaps ever sent out by a Governor of an American State. It advocates Texas, denounces the tariff, denounces the democratic party as traitors to Southern interests and affording no hope to them, advocates slavery, congratulates the public on the division of our church, and recommends nullification. The following is an extract:—  
Under these circumstances, it devolves on South Carolina to decide what course she will pursue in reference to the Tariff. The period has arrived when she can no longer postpone her final decision. It is due from her. It is expected of her.—And if she fails to announce it, her silence will nevertheless be conclusive. Whatever may be the technical validity, or legal force of the opinions on this important question which your predecessors have placed upon your records, it appears clear to me that our State is bound by her past history, and the principle she professes, and owes it to the country and herself, to adopt such measures as will, at an early period, bring all her moral, constitutional, and if necessary physical resources, in direct array against a policy which has never been checked but by her interposition, and which imperiously demands our revolutionary government, and overthrows our liberties. The expediency, the manner, and the precise time of doing this, are for your grave deliberation.

BOMBASTES FURIOSO.

The following is an extract from a raw-head-and-bloody-bones speech lately made by Mr. McDuffie at a meeting in South Carolina. What a rich specimen of Southern bombast!

"Before high Heaven I proclaim it, that the non-repeal of the Yankee Whig Tariff of 1842, will witness the secession of South Carolina, the dissolution of her Southern sister States, and the formation of a Southern Confederacy, upon which will fall the gentlest dews of heaven, that will cause her plains to blossom like the rose, and her cities to rise up to the wealth and grandeur of London, Paris and New York."

A ROMAN CATHOLIC PAPER assures its readers that the Bible in the schools will have to be laid in the tomb of the capulets, with millerism, magnetism, clairvoyance, phrenology, &c. Shall it be so? Will protestants permit it?

LIBERTY STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, DEC. 19, 1844.

"There is but one proper and effectual mode by which it (the abolition of slavery) can be accomplished, and that is, by the legislative authority; AND THIS, TO SAY AS MY SUPPLANTER WILL GO, SHALL NOT BE WANTING."—George Washington.

THEOLOGY! THEOLOGY!

Men will not always write down their own admitted principles of action; still is better to do so, for they often look differently on paper, at least to others, from what they appear in the mind. Here is New England Theology as it is, the "standing order,"—from head quarters,—not as found in books, but as embodied in justified action, controlling the conduct of three-fourths of all the professors of religion, in New England. Start not at the boldness of the terms, for they contain nothing but the favorite principle fairly carried out.—Who can wonder at political degeneracy and corruption when such theology lies at the basis of political conduct? Is not the charge of unfaithfulness against the ministry on this subject well founded?

Rev. Dr. Taylor of Yale College, New Haven, Conn. wrote thus to E. Tuttle, in answer to the question, "Can a christian, consistently with the word of God, cast his vote for a duelist, or an oppressor of the poor, for chief magistrate of this nation?"

"Suppose that there is no reasonable doubt, that one of two devils, one of which is a less devil than the other, will be actually elected, let the Christian vote as he may; and that his vote therefore will be utterly lost, if he does not vote for one of them; I think that an enlightened Christian would vote for the least devil of the two."

The reasoning of Dr. Hawes, of Conn. is to about the same point, and with the above suggests food for painful reflection respecting the training of young men for the ministry.

WHIGS AND TEXAS.

We are the whigs sincere in their opposition to annexation? or was that opposition to obtain the votes of abolitionists? Some was no doubt real but how much is not certain. The New York Courier, an influential whig paper, has been lately arguing at length in favor of annexation. Here is an extract:—

TEXAS.—We have always contended that whenever Texas can be annexed to the United States without a violation of national faith, it is our duty to annex her; and much as we are opposed to seizing Texas in violation of the rights of Mexico and thus perpetrating a great national robbery, we have never changed our opinion in regard to the propriety of admitting Texas into the Union whenever it can be done with honor. In support of these views, we have endeavored to show that Texas is necessary to the commerce of the United States, because in twenty years she may grow sufficient cotton to cause our own great staple to be excluded from European ports unless we abandon our tariff. For the same reason, the possession of Texas is important for the protection of the interests of the cotton growing States; and finally, the whole country is deeply interested in re-obtaining what was once ours, because no country can be permanently prosperous that has not a foreign as well as a home market for its produce—without which there can be no commerce, and commerce being absolutely necessary for the civilization, the happiness and the prosperity of a great people.

While these are the prominent reasons with us in favor of the annexation of Texas at the proper time, there is one other of which we have never lost sight, and which is very little understood. As the friend of the slave we desire to see Texas admitted to the Union; and never did Mr. Clay place on record a greater truth than when he wrote that the question of annexation had nothing to do with slavery.

Hear what the Newburyport Herald, the Whig organ for Essex County, Mass. says:—

"The Whigs of the north will generally, now, we presume, be indifferent to the matter. They have opposed it, only because they were unwilling to consent to the extension and perpetuation of slavery, which the admission of Texas into the Union involved, and the chance of a foreign war which it incurred. But smarting under a knowledge of the fact that 2500 of the 15,000 Abolition votes in New York, had they been given to Mr. Clay would have sufficed to elect him, we have no idea that the majority of the Whig party even of the north, will now be disposed to interpose serious obstacles against annexation, if it is managed with common caution."

MR. TORREY'S CONVICTION.

It is gratifying to see the oldest religious paper in New England speak out in the following just and manly manner, and that one congressional paper in the free states will hold such a position. Whether Mr. Torrey was wise or unwise, piratical slave law is the same, and this is an occasion when it might be attacked by the press with prodigious force, perhaps broken down by it in several states. Would that it might be improved!—Let all the presses in the free states, or one fourth part of them, use such language as the Boston Recorder has used below, and slavery in Maryland would retreat before their power in a very short time. Its strength there is weak, a strong portion of the inhabitants are nearly ready to rise in open resistance to it, and with the moral aid of the northern press, would soon do so. Where ought New England to be found at such a crisis? Alas for the ecclesiastical and political chains that bind her!

From the Boston Recorder.

MR. TORREY'S CONVICTION.—It is generally known that Mr. Torrey has been convicted by a Baltimore jury, of aiding the escape of slaves, and is therefore liable to at least six years in the penitentiary. His counsel have moved for an arrest of judgment, on the ground of a legal defect in the indictment, but neither Mr. T. nor his friends believe that this will be of any avail to him. Something has also been said of a motion for a new trial, but this, Mr. T. says "my family and other friends urge me not to press." Nothing appears before Mr. T. but imprisonment—a long and dreary imprisonment. For what? A crime? Doubtless a crime by the laws of Maryland—laws that convert men and women into property,—that violently despoil them of the liberty which is theirs as truly as it is ours, and by the same heaven-originated title. In the view of such laws it is a crime to be free,—a crime for those who have and can produce from God, a title to themselves, to plead that title. Do not such laws contravene Heavens appointment? Do they not stand on the statute book in open and impious violation of unalterable right? These are the laws which Mr. Torrey has violated. In doing it has he outraged justice? Has he trod down the rights of his fellow-men? Has he breasted Heaven's authority? Has he shown to the world a soul blotched and blackened with iniquity? What does eternal truth answer? What does conscience say? What response comes ever from our country's constitution? Imprudent Mr. Torrey may have been, unwise, indiscreet, rash, but these are not penitentiary offences, nor offences which ought to cut off a fellow being in distress from all human sympathy and aid. The man who fell among thieves might have been imprudent, but was that a reason why priests and Levites and Samaritans should pass by on the other side? Not so do we read the law of love. Unquestionably Mr. T. is the victim of law,—violated the alterable right? In doing it has he outraged justice? 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A question has arisen between these two States which is likely to produce some important results in the hearing directly on the slavery question. At the last two sessions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, measures were taken for employing or sending agents to southern ports for the protection of colored seamen from that State, by bringing their case before the Federal Court. This agency was refused to lawyers in those States, but was refused. Gov. Briggs then appointed Hon. Samuel Hoar, of Concord, for the city of Charleston, S. C., and Henry Hubbard, Esq., editor of the Berkshire Whig, for New Orleans, both able and high-minded men. On the arrival of Mr. Hoar at Charleston, he duly announced to the Governor the objects of agency, who communicated it by a chivalrous message to the legislature then in session. The action of the different branches is as follows:

In SENATE, Dec. 2, 1844.—Resolutions in reference to a special agency sent from the State of Massachusetts, submitted by Mr. Treville: Resolved, Information has been received that the State of Massachusetts has recently appointed and sent to the city of Charleston, a special agent, with instructions and authority to institute proceedings, at her expense, in the Courts of the United States for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of a certain act of this State, passed on the 19th of December, Anno Domini 1835, entitled, "An act more effectually to prevent free negroes and other persons of color from entering into this State, and for other purposes."

And whereas we have always regarded the said law as a necessary measure for the security of our property, and the peace and good order of society, and recent indications have not only proved that we were not mistaken, but that nothing short of the most rigid enforcement of said law to the very letter, can save us from the insidious plots and practices of the abolitionists; therefore Resolved, That while we admit the right of Massachusetts to elevate the descendants of the African race to the rank of status of free white persons, and to confer on them all the rights and immunities which are the most favored of her citizens enjoy within her own limits, we deny that she has any right to require us to extend to such of them as may enter our limits, the immunities and privileges which are secured by the constitution of the United States to her free white citizens alone.

Resolved, That the State of South Carolina ought not to submit to any dictation, either from a sister State or from the Supreme Court of the United States, on a subject of such vital importance to herself, as the government of her colored population; and should the aforesaid act be declared unconstitutional and invalid, by the Federal Courts, the principle of self-preservation will nevertheless compel her citizens at every expense of law and property, to uphold and maintain the due and rigid enforcement of the said law, according to its very letter and spirit.

Resolved, That the conduct of Massachusetts, in attempting to procure, by federal judicial legislation, the repeal of a law, which was intended to be, and is, a barrier between the slave and the abolitionists, is an unwarrantable and gross insult to the people of this State.

The Senate, it is said, passed the above resolutions unanimously. The House passed the following with but one dissenting vote:

Resolved, That the right to exclude from their territories seditious persons or others, whose presence may be dangerous to their peace, is essential to every independent State.

Resolved, That free Negroes and persons of color are not citizens of the United States within the meaning of the Constitution which confers upon the citizens of one State the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Resolved, That the emissary sent by the State of Massachusetts to the State of South Carolina, with the avowed purpose of interfering with her institutions and disturbing her peace, is to be regarded in the character he has assumed and to be treated accordingly.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to expel from our territory the said Agent, after due notice to depart, and that the Legislature will sustain the Executive authority in any measures it may adopt for the purpose aforesaid.

Mr. Northrop proposed the following amendment to the last resolution:

Resolved, That the governor be requested to have the said agent immediately arrested, and with the advice of the attorney general, to take such measures as may be effectual to protect our institutions, and punish the individual according to the laws of this State; and in case it shall appear that he has not yet committed any overt act against our laws, "to expel from our territory," &c.

Resolved, That the whole subject be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, with instructions to report a bill providing adequate enactments and penalties for the further protection of our institutions, as this or similar exigencies may require.

The Columbian correspondence of the Charleston Mercury says:

"To-day the governor communicated a letter received by him from one Hoar. \* \* The insolence and impudence of this abolition move is insufferable. \* \* The State will meet it in such a way as to preclude all chance of Federal interference, it is to be presumed, and thus make direct battle with our abolition enemies, and if Massachusetts persists in, or repeats the interference, there will be war between the two crack States of the Union."

Since the above was in type, we have seen a letter from Charleston, dated Dec. 5, of which the following is an extract:

"There is a great deal of excitement in the city in consequence of the mission and presence of Mr. Hoar. His situation is very unpleasant, but I hope there will be no outbreak, and that he may be induced to leave. Negotiations to that effect are now going on."

Another letter, of the 6th inst., says: "We understand that Mr. Hoar has consented to leave Charleston, and will probably take passage in the Wilmington boat this afternoon."

The South Carolinian, the Calhoun organ, discourses thus:

God of justice and humanity! has it indeed come to this? Is South Carolina fallen so low, that she may not pass laws solely for her own safety, and absolutely necessary to it, except at the will of Massachusetts, or any power on earth?—Or, if she does so, shall Massachusetts thrust upon her soil her hireling myrmidons, to brave her sovereignty, and seek to trample it under foot, with the safety of her sons, and the honor and purity of her daughters, through the aid of her own Courts? If so, then

Rome—thou hast lost the breed of noble bloods!"

She pretends to be governed by regard for the rights and safety of her citizens. Does she suppose South Carolina has none at all for her's? Shall she sedulously teach her negroes doctrines destructive of our very existence, and then thrust them upon our shores at will, to consummate their demon-like purposes? Let our people answer! Let their Legislature, now in session, answer! Appended to the letter of the impudent Abolition emissary of Massachusetts, will be seen the Resolutions it has called forth in the Senate. As a mere expression of opinion, these may be very well; but we trust something may be done in the case beyond mere words—some course of defensive action adopted, which will firmly maintain the sovereignty of the State, the supremacy of her necessary laws, and the safety of her citizens, in any emergency. Be the law of self-preservation constitutional or not, it must be sustained. Shall our most deadly and dangerous enemies force upon us the necessity of passing laws for our protection, and then themselves annul those laws on the plea of unconstitutionality, or any plea on earth? God forbid!

Can Southern men look upon this monstrous outrage, and not see that the great crisis is high at hand? Can they doubt, that to quietly tolerate Abolition, this bold, insolent, and officious Abolition emissary, and his continual, open, and persevering warfare on our necessary laws, will humble the spirit of our people, and gradually prepare them for submission? If so, then surely

some terrible fatuity is upon us, and we shall become our own worst enemies.

Mr. Hoar was absolutely forced to leave the State, and at the latest dates had arrived at Washington. He was insulted, the State which sent him outraged, the Constitution most manifestly trampled under foot, and complete independence asserted and maintained by South Carolina. The Federal Union is defied. What will Massachusetts do? What will the General Government do?—These questions time must answer. Either the Union of these States must yield, or another outbreak of slavery must now be carried.

This measure was commenced in Mass. by the action of both parties, whether to conciliate the Abolitionists or not is immaterial; and it is gratifying to see but one voice from the press in that State,—which is, that Massachusetts must maintain her ground at all hazard.

It would seem that the incompatibility of the enslavement of one part of the people of this country with the liberties of the other, can no longer fail to be seen; and the sooner the issue is made up the better, for the spirit of liberty is already sufficiently enfeebled. The question is one which must unite the great body of the north, let their views be what they may on abolition, and whatever is gained is gained against slavery. No ground can be lost, for the Liberty party is ready to trig the wheels.

#### MR. TORREY'S CASE.

Believing that our readers would wish for a full view of this important case, and that it would not be probably found in any other paper of this state, we have devoted much space to it this week. We have given, from the Baltimore Sun, an abstract of the testimony on which this virtuous and talented citizen is to be condemned to the penitentiary. We believe it would not have been deemed sufficient by any court in the free states for conviction on account of the character of the witnesses, at least some of the most important.

Mr. Richardson's plea was such as an attorney general of a slave state, educated in the pro-slavery school of law, and zealous, as we understand he is, for the "peculiar institution," would be likely to make. His defense of the validity and obligation of immoral law, and even its supremacy over the divine, was precisely such as we have heard of heretofore in Maine, where it was less to have been expected. It is worthy only of paganism.

Mr. Johnson's argument was excellent in many respects, as his conduct was generous in defending without reward an unfortunate man. A noble soul is seen throughout, too big, too free for the trammels of slave law, which he dared denounce even there as destitute of any moral basis. His remarks on that point were excellent, just, but such, alas, as but few except abolitionists will maintain, even in New England. Not an editor in Maine except anti-slavery, has spoken in such terms in defense of Mr. Torrey's moral innocence, and against slave law, as Mr. J. boldly employed before that slaveholding court and jury.—His allusion to Mrs. Torrey was peculiarly beautiful and touching, and most admirably introduced.

Mr. Torrey's remarks upon the trial are of much interest, and by all who know him will be regarded as far more worthy of confidence than most of the witnesses against him—indeed they have more credibility on their face. Mr. Torrey committed no crime. The act alleged was an act of heroic humanity, and, performed under other circumstances, would have been extolled as noble by all.—Now the State prison is his portion. The country has been trained so long under the influence of slavery that however atrocious its mandates, most are predisposed to cry out, "It is the voice of a God!"

Slave law is an immutable and everlasting nullity; an ineffable absurdity, which nothing can make obligatory on intelligent beings. SLAVE LAW IS NO LAW, and no legislation on earth can make it law. It can no more make it law than it can create matter, or make two and two five.—Law can only regulate, not create property. It can no more make that property which has not already been made such by the Creator, than it can change wood into gold. If Legislation can make men property, the converse of the proposition is equally true that it can make property into men, and one piece as well as another. Suppose an approaching legislature should gravely pass an act thus:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, that every sixth horse in the State of Maine shall be deemed, represented held, &c. as a man to all intents, purposes and constructions whatsoever.

Would any sane man call that *Laws*? Would it be *crime* to disregard it? Could the community be placed under any sort of obligation to treat these human quadrupeds differently on account of such mock legislation? Would courts of justice extend to them the rights of persons? Surely not, and for the simple and very good reason that *absurdity* cannot be *Laws*. But the absurdity of attempting to legislate *men into things*, is in no respect more gross than to legislate *things into men*, yet the former is dignified with the name of *law*! It would be difficult to conceive of greater perversion in the use of a term. We are aware that this congressional district has by its representative maintained before the nation the validity of slave law, but it is to be hoped that this will be reversed at no distant day. As well might legislation make brutes into men, birds into fish, as men into property. As well might it be said, what the law declares to be the moon is the moon:—what the law declares to be the multiplication table is the multiplication table, with 3 times 3 for 7 twice 5 for 12, and 6 times 6 for 25;—what the law declares to be black is black; or blue is blue; or what it asserts to be wood is wood, as to say that what it declares to be property is property.—The ridiculous absurdity is no greater in one case than in the other. Yet this is strangely called *Laws*, and men are thrown into the penitentiary for disregarding the rankest absurdity that can be conceived of.

No one can consistently maintain the validity of slave law, and the doctrine of inalienable rights at the same time, "Whoever holds to the one" necessarily "despises the other." If these rights are *inalienable*, legislation can no more alienate them than it could originally confer them; or create those relations in nature on which they are founded. If their inalienability is a "self-evident" matter of universal common sense, then slave law is opposed to common sense—is an immutable nullity—an eternal absurdity.

This is that awful thing which Torrey ventured to disregard but which the nation has been taught to revere, and to which all men are required to bow down with an idiosyncrasy not demanded by the eastern monarch respecting his image. Legislatures are not omnipotent. The sphere of their action is limited, and beyond it they have no power—*can assume no valid authority—can impose no obligation*. It is as futile and foolish for a legis-

lature to entertain the question whether it can enact obligatory slave law, or make men into property, as gravely to assert their competency to legislate the gulf stream backwards, or that all quadrupeds shall henceforth be bipeds. Yet we are seriously told on all sides that Mr. Torrey violated *LAW*, and that he ought not to complain of the penalty! Such is the bat-blind perversion which has been wrought in the public mind. No wonder true law is despised and nearly powerless with such a people; and unless a different judgment shall come to prevail, its throne will be utterly subverted.

But other remarks, showing the complete nullity of slave law on moral grounds, must be deferred.

#### Thrice-Weekly Age.

The publishers of the Age propose to issue a paper three times a week during the next session of the Legislature. He says:—

"We have made such arrangements as will insure us the services of able and faithful reporters in both branches of the Legislature, and intend that the reports of proceedings shall be full and accurate and the sketches of debates as complete and perfect, as any that have been published at Augusta."

The price of the Thrice-Weekly will be one dollar for the session, payment in advance. It will be published on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, which will accommodate subscribers on all important mail routes.

Persons obtaining six subscribers, will be entitled to a seventh copy gratis.

#### FORM OF PETITION.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, inhabitants of in the Commonwealth of Maine, earnestly request you to reject all propositions for the annexation of Texas to the United States, as slaveholding territory.

The editor of the Kennebec Journal ought to meet the publication of that Garland forgery before the jury box. That would show who has misrepresented, and we hope it will be brought there.

#### REPEAL OF THE GAG.

Below, we give the yeas on the motion to rescind the 25th rule.

#### YEAS.

MAINE—Dunlap, Hamlin, Herrick, Morse, Seavey, White.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Hale.

VERMONT—Collamer, Dillingham, Foot, Marsh.

MASSACHUSETTS—Abbott, Adams, Baker, Grinnell, Hudson, King, Farmer, Rockwell, Williams, Winthrop.

RHODE ISLAND—Cranston, Potter.

CONNECTICUT—Catlin, Seymour, Stewart.

NEW YORK—Anderson, Barnard, Benton, Carpenter, Cary, Clinton, Dana, Ellis, Fish, Green, Hubbell, Hungerford, Leonard, Mosely, Patterson, Phoenix, Pratt, Purdy, Rathbun, Robinson, Rogers, Seymour, Smith, Stetson, Tyler, Wheaton.

NEW JERSEY—Elmer, Farlee, Kirkpatrick, Wright.

PENNSYLVANIA—Black, Broadhead, Jeremiah Brown, Buffington, Darrah, Dickey, Fuller, Joshua R. Ingersall, Irvins, Jenks, McIlwaine, Morris, Ness, Pollock, Ramsey, Ritter, Smith, Stewart, Yost.

MARYLAND—Kennedy, Preston, Withers.

NORTH CAROLINA—Clingman.

KENTUCKY—White.

OHIO—Brinkerhoff, Dean, Duncan, Florence, Giddings, Hamlin, Harper, P. B. Johnson, McCausland, McDowell, Morris, St John, Schenck, Vance, Vinton.

INDIANA—Henley, Kennedy, Owen, Pettit, Sample, Thomas Smith, C. B. Smith, Wright.

ILLINOIS—Hardin, Wentworth.

MICHIGAN—Hunt, Lyon, McClelland.

Whigs (in italics) 53; Democrats, 55—Total, 108.

Northern Whigs who voted Yes, 48

Northern Democrats, 55

Southern Whigs, 5

Southern Democrats, 0

#### ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.

MAINE—S. Cary.

CONNECTICUT—Simonds.

NEW YORK—Carroll, Davis, Hunt, Macley, Russell, Strong.

NEW JERSEY—Sykes.

PENNSYLVANIA—Foster, Hays, Reed.

MARYLAND—Bregline.

VIRGINIA—Coles, Summers.

NORTH CAROLINA—Ragnum.

GEORGIA—Chappell.

ALABAMA—Belsler.

MISSISSIPPI—Hammond, Roberts, Tucker.

TENNESSEE—McCullom, A. V. Brown, Dickinson.

KENTUCKY—Green.

OHIO—Potter, Tilden, Van Meter.

MISSOURI—Bower, Hughes.

ARKANSAS—Cross.

Hon. Samuel Hoar has returned to Massachusetts. He was turned out of doors in Charleston, and escaped the mob only by being accompanied to the boat by several gentlemen.

Bishop Soule's coalition with bishop Andrews, is producing much excitement in the Methodist E. Church.

A sharp diplomatic war has taken place between the Ministers of the U. S. and Mexico, because the latter told too much plain truth.

The Emancipator reports 1000 new subscribers since the election.

We would hereby hint to our friends in Piscataquis county that a compliance with their repeated invitations is under consideration. Their county meeting ought to be a large one. Why may it not call out the county?

FRAUDULENT VOTING.—We fear the laws against this outrageous violation of the elective franchise are not one tenth part severe enough in many States of the Union. What is worst of all, even the laws that do exist for the protection of the ballot-box against fraud, wretchedly inefficient as they are, are seldom rigorously enforced. It is useless to attempt to deny the extent of these frauds.—They are boldly and shamelessly practised, and in many instances have caused the genuine will of the people to be reversed. We fully agree with one of our exchanges, which denounces the crime of fraudulent voting in the following decisive terms:—"We look upon the man who will perjure himself at the polls for the purpose of giving a vote to which he is not legally entitled, as a miscreant no less deserving of exemplary punishment than a burglar or a forger. The motto, 'all's fair in politics,' has been adopted to such an extent of late years, that it has been considered a cute exploit rather than a heinous crime to smuggle spurious votes into the ballot-box; and it is on record that this infamy attaches to both parties. The best means of preventing fraudulent voting, is to punish with all the severity of the law every proven attempt to vitiate the purity of the ballot-box; and we add, to revise and strengthen the laws already provided."

AS INTERFERENCE DECREASES, INDUSTRY INCREASES.—In the year 1842 there passed through the canal of the Dismal Swamp to North Carolina, 489 hds of spirits, 1689 bbls, do, 247,000 bushels corn, 27,000 bushels of wheat. In 1843 only 358 barrels of spirits passed through the canal, while there was received from North Carolina, 625,000 bushels of corn, 95,000 do wheat. A good change: One productive no less of private happiness and prosperity, than of public peace. 'Tis thus always temperance is the handmaid of industry and virtue.

CHEAP LIVING.—In Middle Tennessee, corn is 10 cents a bushel and dull at that; butter at 5 cents a pound; chickens 12 1-2 cents a pair, and fine fat turkeys at 25 cents.

## NEWS ITEMS.

BRANDING.—The N. Y. Evening Post (Dem.) justly remarks of Capt. Walker's sentence:—

"A more brutal and infamous infliction than that decreed in this case, has not taken place to our knowledge in this country for many years."

MOVEMENTS OF THE ABOLITIONISTS.—We perceive from the abolition journals, that this party have commenced their movements for the next year by calling a general convention of all their friends in New York, New England, and all the central and Western States, which is to be held at Albany on the 4th and 5th of next month. All the great leaders of the abolition party are expected to be there, and will do as much mischief as they can.—[Charleston Observer.

EARTHQUAKE.—A slight shock of the earth was felt in this city last Tuesday at about 4 o'clock, A. M. Some who heard the rumbling noise, supposed, at the moment, that it might be some unusual carriage passing over the ground.—[Zion's Advocate.

ISAAC DEAN.—The case of this man, which occupied the attention of the recorder all day yesterday and portion of to-day, has been at length brought to a close. The evidence of guilt was pretty conclusive, and he was committed to jail in default of bail in the sum of \$5000. Dean is a colored man. The charge against him is that of enticing and assisting slaves to make their escape from their owners in this city and county. He is believed to be the instrument of abolitionists in this section—furnishing forged passes, and all the information necessary for getting them off. He will stand a fair chance for several years' incarceration in the State prison.—[St. Louis pa.

PORTUGAL SLAVERY.—The bill introduced into the Chamber of Peers for the abolition of slavery in the Portuguese possessions in Asia, by the Count de Levaioia and the Viscount Sa de Bandeira, was opposed by ministers, and rejected by a majority of 23 votes against 15.

Well, they don't profess that they are republicans, nor admit that men have certain inalienable rights.

THE AGGREGATE of contributions to the support of missions, by the Episcopal church of this country, during the last three years, was \$190,000, or 22,000 more than during the three preceding years.

THE senior class of Dartmouth College, for the current collegiate year, numbers 65; junior class 29: sophomore 50; freshmen 46; medical students 89. Total, 279

It is said that Bank notes may be most perfectly counterfeited by means of Daguerreotype. What is to become the currency of the country?

SLAVE CASE DECIDED.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Atlas states that a suit for the recapture of sixty negroes, manumitted in Illinois some seventeen years ago, has just been tried at Shawneetown, and resulted in their liberation.

THE VIRGINIA CONFERENCE acted with entire unanimity in favor of division, and appointed as delegates the following: Thomas Crowder, John Early, William A. Smith, Leroy M. Lee, Henry B. Cowles, David S. Doggett, Abram Penn and Anthony Dibrell; as alternates, Lewis Skidmore and George W. Langhorne.

There is a trial in progress in Indiana, to test the right of a slaveholder, in any one of the pot original slave States, to recover a fugitive slave from any of the States cut out of the old North-west Territory. The language of the ordinance establishing the N. W. Territory expressly excludes such a right. We believe Mr. Birney was the first to point out this protection to persons claimed as slaves in that portion of our country.—[Chronicle.

"He that oppresseth the poor reproacheth his Maker."—Prov. 14: 31.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, the valuation of Massachusetts, with Maine, united, was \$20,000,000. Now the valuation of Massachusetts alone, is \$300,000,000 of which the city of Boston owns \$120,000,000.

WHAT IS LAW GOOD FOR, if the editor of Kennebec Journal can with impunity, publish a forgery, knowing it to be such, for the sake of influencing the votes of his fellow citizens? Bribery, to influence an election, is punishable. Is forgery less so? Is a forgery to carry a most important election less criminal than one to raise a few hundred dollars? Is it any more innocent to use a forgery ready made, than to make one? It seems to us it would rebound greatly to the honor and welfare of our country, if all such politicians as the conduct of the Kennebec Journal, should be made to suffer for their bold experiments on the purity of elections.—[Chronicle.

The revenue from the postage in Great Britain, under the penny system, increased in the last quarter of 1843, upwards of forty thousand pounds sterling, equal to nearly two hundred thousand dollars. That is done in carrying letters all distance alike, for a penny sterling the half ounce, corresponding with our demand of two cents postage.—Why don't our people wake up on this subject, and demolish our wretched and cumbersome system, before the P. O. Department makes another fearful stride towards bankruptcy? Let the people wake up, and the politicians will soon open their eyes.

We cut from an exchange the following inimitable prescription for unruly cows:—"One of the doctor's neighbors had a cow which he would give over everything in the shape of a fence, and what she can't go over, she will look down. He submitted the case to the Doctor's professional skill, and he prescribed the use of a pair of spectacles, with a magnifying power sufficient to make a common fence appear one hundred feet high, so that she could not look over it. The Doctor thinks the prescription original, and has full confidence in its virtue."

It is remarkable that Cromwell had no fear of the pea. He said, "The government that cannot stand paper shot deserves to fall." Napoleon, on the contrary, when all Europe trembled at his sword, lived in daily fear of the piercing point of Madame de Stael's pen.

It is stated that the fastest tea-totaller in existence is the steam engine; it takes nothing but water, and can go from twenty to forty miles an hour.

AUTOGRAPHS.—Probably the greatest collector of autographs in the world is William Uppott, of England. He has been styled the Emperor of autographs, and his labors have been executed in a truly imperial style. He has had printed, for distribution among his friends and for public bodies, a magnificent catalogue on royal quarto, containing 32,000 names of autographs. The greater number of these are bound in volumes, and he has spared no expense in the binding, or in the portraits by which they are illustrated. Thomas Thorpe, bookseller of Piccadilly, London, has been the merchant of autographs—the purchaser of ancient and valuable manuscripts for sale. From time to time he sends out catalogues, in which each article has its marked price and date; and history and biography have been ransacked for a short elucidation of each. The autographs collectively amount to 25,222, and the drawings and prints to 2,157. The prices annexed to the articles in one catalogue only of the manuscripts amounted to £29,920 12s.

An editor in a neighboring State pokes fun at us down easters as follows. He ought to be cowed, the scamp! "Poor people down in Maine have a singular method of keeping warm during the long, cold nights of winter. They have a buckwheat cake made large enough to cover the entire bed, like a quilt, and spread over it piping hot, at the time of retiring. When made of sufficient thickness it retains its heat until morning, when, if a person is not too lazy to get up, he can make a good breakfast by eating off the edges as he lies."

An Iron Church, the whole cost of which would be about £1000, was lately sent from Glasgow, Scotland, to Jamaica, as a specimen of neat architectural and manufacturing contrivance, and it is said that many more such buildings are likely to be originated for similar localities.

## Important Documents.

Bills for past volumes of the Liberty Standard are in circulation. Look out for them.

A settlement is to be made this winter with every man indebted for either or both of those Volumes.

Our expenses are \$30 a week. Look at the Receipts and tell us what we shall buy paper with next week. We will not contract debts.

Give us 100 new subscribers with which to begin the year 1845, and the Campaign of 1848.

WILL NOT THE "TRUE LIBERTY PARTY" LOOK AT THIS?

MESSRS. C. M. AND HENRY CLAY.—We learn by a traveller recently from Kentucky, that these gentlemen have had some sharp words between them, since the election. What was the nature of the dispute our informant did not say.

We also learned from him in Louisville, Ky., for the advocacy of the emancipation of the colored race. We wish him great success.—[Christian Politician.

#### UNION TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

We are gratified to learn, that the Washington Societies of Paris Hill, South Paris, and Norway, have decided to have Union Temperance Meetings weekly, to be held at the three villages alternately.

It is understood that measures will be taken, as far as practicable, to secure interesting addresses and good music to add to the attraction of these occasions.—[Norway Advertiser.

The following advertisement is from the *Mississippi*. What must be the public sentiment of a community, in which such advertisements can be published as matters not at all out of the ordinary way? The Mississippi, by the way, is a thorough democratic paper!

"COMMITTED to the jail in this place, on the 26th of April last, a runaway slave—a negro woman who calls her name CRENSY, and says she belongs to William Barrow of Carroll County, Mississippi; said woman is about built, 5 feet 4 inches high, and appears to be about 20 years old; she has a band of iron on each ankle, and a trace chain around her neck, fastened with a common padlock."

J. N. SPENCER, Jailor.

#### LATEST FROM TEXAS.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON ANNEXATION.

The Galveston Civilian thinks that, although annexation is not, in its opinion, likely to be immediately accomplished, yet the result of the Presidential election will "give confidence and credit to Texas investments," and probably send into the country "even in the course of the present season much capital and many emigrants who would otherwise have remained in the United States."

The News gives the intelligence with great flourishes, as "glorious news for Texas," and signifies that democracy is triumphant by placing the Lone Star over the American Eagle, adding the belief "that this grand and glorious result will be the means of uniting with stronger bonds the only two free nations on earth."

#### Revolution in Mexico—Later and Important Intelligence.

By the arrival of the schooner Water Witch, at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, we have advices from Mexico four days later than we had previously received. The reports which had before reached us of the extent of the disaffection in Mexico, are fully confirmed. The Assemblies of the Departments of Agnas-Calientes, Querataro, San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas, are said to have declared themselves as fully and boldly against the Government as that of Jalisco.

It would seem that the contest now going on in Mexico is a struggle for power,—that Santa Anna's object is to overthrow the Congress, and to create a state of things, in which the people and priests of order will be compelled to call upon him to assume absolute power, as the only means of escaping from anarchy,—and that the question between him and his opponents has been, which should first commence the revolution, each desiring to be on the defensive. The disaffection against Santa Anna, especially in the northern provinces and in Congress, seems to be universal, but he has the organized government under his control, and the command of the military.

THE MISERIES OF HUMAN LIFE. The crazy man of the Asylum Journal thus details some of them.

After eating so much dinner that you feel quite uncomfortable, and have just loosened the lower part of your vest, to have the lady of the house exclaim—"O! I forgot to mention, there is a superb pudding by the fire in the kitchen; it was left there to keep warm."

Kidding in a stage coach with strangers, your name is introduced in conversation. "By the way," says one, "I hear he is about to marry Miss F." "Not so," observes another, "I have good reason for stating that the match was broken off by the friends of the lady, on account of his character."

You call to settle with a man, supposing he is largely in your debt. To find "



## Poetry.

From Blackwood's Magazine.  
MY FRIEND.

Wouldst thou be friend of mine?  
Thou must be quick and bold  
When the right is to be done,  
And the truth is to be told.

Wearing no friend-like smile  
When thine heart is not within,  
Making no truce with fraud or guile,  
No compromise with sin.

Open of eye and speech,  
Open of heart and hand,  
Holding thine own but as in trust  
For thy great brother-band.

Patient and stout to bear,  
Yet bearing not forever;  
Gentle to rule, and slow to bind,  
Like lightning to deliver!

True to thy fatherland,  
True to thine own true love;  
True to thine altar and thy creed,  
And thy good God above.

But with no bigot scorn  
For faith sincere as thine,  
Though less of form attend the prayer,  
Or more of pomp the shrine;

Remembering him who spake  
The word that cannot lie,  
"Where two or three in my name meet,  
There in the midst am I!"

I bar thee not from faults,  
God wot, it were in vain!  
Inalienable heritage  
Since that primeval stain!

The wisest have been fools;  
The surest stumbled sore;  
Strive thou to stand—or fall'n arise,  
I ask thee not for more!

This do, and thou shalt knit  
Closely my heart to thine;  
Next the dear love of God above,  
Such friend on earth be mine!

## A PRAYER.

Like the low murmur of the secret stream,  
Which through dark alders winds its shaded way,  
My soul's voice is heard: Ah! do not deem  
That on vain toys I throw my hours away.

In the recesses of the forest vale,  
On the wild mountains, on the verdant sod,  
When the fresh breezes of the morn prevail,  
I wander lone, communing with my God.

When the faint shuddering of a wounded heart  
Creeps in cold shuddering through my sinking frame,  
I turn to Thee! that holy peace impart,  
Which soothes the invaders of Thy awful name!

O all pervading Spirit! sacred beam!  
Parent of life and light! Eternal power!  
Grant me through obvious clouds one transient gleam  
Of Thy bright essence in my dying hour!  
BECKFORD.

## Anti Slavery.

### ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. TORREY.

Dec. 1, Evening.

Well, I am convicted; and, of course, liable on each indictment, to six years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

My counsel gave immediate notice of a motion for arrest of judgment, on the ground of a legal defect in the indictment. But I do not believe that will be of any service, though I have little doubt that the grounds of the motion are legally correct. It is, that the indictment fails to state that, in the words of the statute, I am a "free person." In States where the quibbles of the old common law practice and "special pleading" prevail, I have no doubt the objection is a good one. Massachusetts, most wisely and justly, set aside all such proceedings, by that measure of legal reform which Robert Rantoul, Jr., carried through the legislature.

Even should the motion result in my discharge, it will not change my settled opinion as to the bad and corrupting tendency of such proceedings. I submit to having the motion made with the greatest reluctance; albeit, I do not believe the court will yield to it, plain as I am told the matter is, where such legal technicalities have not been abolished by statute.

Notice was also given of a motion for a new trial. But this my family, and other friends, urge me not to press.

I say, without hesitation, that, as a mere criminal proceeding, I should have given the same verdict, had I been a juror, on the unimpeached evidence of those reprobate Rigdons. Still, I know that the entire evidence they gave, so far as it related to the charge, was perjured, as was the whole of the wretched Hatch's testimony and that of young Heckrotte, so far as it refers to me. Some part of their perjuries could easily be proved—as, for example, all that Samuel F. Rigdon said of seeing me "with whole loads of negroes" in April, May and November, 1843, when 10,000 people of New York and New England, know just as well as they know the existence of the sun in heaven, that I was not within 200 miles of Maryland.

The jury did not believe the evidence of either young Heckrotte or Hatch; but relied on the identity of the horses and carriage, the ribbon matter, and the Rigdons' testimony, which, as I before said, is perjured in regard to all that refers to having seen me with three negroes; or their having seen Heckrotte's boy at all; which none of them ever did, or any man resembling him in dress, color, stature, features or age; or in regard to the tooth of the "old woman," or the dress of either mother or daughter.

In all these items I know they swore falsely. As to a considerable portion of the other items, I do not know whether or not the witnesses swore truly, as they are strangers to me. The entire ribbon business, I am deeply persuaded, was a shrewd trick, concocted in this city on the first visit of the Rigdons.

My counsel, as convinced of the falsehood of the testimony of these men as I am, deem it hardly probable that it can be so entirely destroyed as to prevent a second conviction. The credibility of two of the Rigdons, the old man, Sam, and Robert, could be easily destroyed. George has more persons of reputation, who, from the character he formerly deserved, still believe his legal veracity good. So, on the whole, they advise submission to the verdict, in case their motion in arrest of judgment fails.

Richardson's plea was able, and, on the whole, very fair and manly. The only exception I would make to this is, that he

persisted in sustaining the testimony of the reprobate Hatch. I do not think he really put any confidence in it. He only undertook to sustain it on this ground, viz., that some of Hatch's statements must have been derived from me. The particular items he referred to, were nearly the same that were contained in the testimony of the two Rigdons on my arrest, and of which I had often spoken, to forty people, so they were already public matters. The only exceptions to this were three.—(1.) A certain "old Nick," a colored blacksmith was referred to. I know not where he got this; for I never heard of such a man myself, till Sam Davis named him, in confessing to me the scoundrelism Hatch and he, and Heckrotte, and others, had planned for the purpose of securing my conviction. I set a man to work to find if there was such a person, but he could find no such man!

The next particular related to my alleged meeting negroes in a graveyard back of Greenwood cemetery. I never was there but once, and that in the day time, and alone. When we were planning the attempt to escape, I remembered that solitary place, and fixed on it as the place we would run for first if we got out. I subsequently spoke of it to many persons, to two of the board of visitors, and others. Hatch got the idea of locating my pretended "confession" there from that source.

The third item is in regard to his knowing how Heckrotte was in the habit of calling Hannah Gooseberry his "old woman." Heckrotte himself called her so, in conversation with him, before the letter was written—I never did. There was no other item of his confession, his knowledge of which could not be accounted for, without any reference to his false "confessions." This poor creature was mad with me because, in an effort to benefit him, I indirectly gave others a clue to his real name, though I then supposed him to be Davis Hatch, his very respectable and excellent brother. It was only so late as November 14, that I learned from Horace Dresser, Esq., his true name and character. His only object in proposing or agreeing to swear falsely against me, was manifestly to save his own neck, by aiding what he supposed was popular feeling against an imprisoned abolitionist. In his testimony, he unintentionally admitted his own identity with "James Wilson," under which name he stands indicted here for stealing a horse and sleigh. His counsel had previously got another theft of a horse and gig settled by arbitration.

Why am I thus minute? It is that none of my friends may ever, from any unexplained items, deem me guilty of the stupid folly of putting myself in the power of this man, by any such "confession" as he falsely swore to.

He also speaks of Patterson's negroes. Such a man came to the window one day and charged me with aiding some of his slaves to escape. This Hatch knew.—Patterson saw Hatch before the trial.—But I was not within 450 miles of Maryland (being in western New York) when Patterson's first slaves left, according to his advertisement in the Sun. Indeed, I think on that very day I was in the house of Henry Bradley, of Penn Yan, Yates county. He had another run off last spring or winter, when I was in Philadelphia. When I came to Baltimore, April 15th or 17th, his advertisements for her were still in the prints. But I never saw her or any of the others.

Do you want to know how I feel towards these perjured beings and others; to whom I owe my imprisonment? I reply, I feel kindly, forbearingly. Some of them I deeply commiserate for their awful guilt before God. I cannot help pitying poor Hatch, very much. I tried, by several hints, to give him warning of what an exposure awaited him; but it only seemed to make him more brazen in crime. Who but must pity such a man! Could I be freed to-night, by taking upon my soul one tithe of his guilt and future remorse, I would not do it; no, not for more than all life itself ever had or could have to induce me. And so I feel towards young Heckrotte and those Rigdons. The latter, professional slave catchers by occupation, belong to the most degraded class of southern society. You have no corresponding class in the North—only here and there individuals, who might rank with these border-bloodhounds and with what Wirt so justly called the "feculum of the creation," viz., plantation overseers.

No, thank God! freedom has no use, no occupations to call into existence classes of such beings, within her domains.—May Maryland soon cease to have such creatures within her borders. Slavery done away, this would soon become a glorious State; though, no doubt, a generation would pass away before the dreadful social immoralities that follow in the train of slavery would disappear.

Do you ask, "have you any thing to regret, in what you have done, whether for individual slaves or the cause of freedom?" No, from the bottom of my heart NO! According to the light given me, and the degree of physical and mental powers I possessed, I have labored faithfully, and as wisely as I knew how. If others have been wiser, it is because God made them so. If they have done more, it is because he gave them higher powers and ampler opportunities for action.

On another topic I wish to say a few words. This wretched Hatch, among other fictions, coined pretended "threats" against the lives of Heckrotte and the keepers, etc. Those who have known my life and opinions and actions from infancy, will readily class this with the "six 6-barrelled pistols" story, which appeared in a Philadelphia paper, I am told, after my attempt to escape. I was thinking of it yesterday, as a singular fact, that one with so large an organ of combativeness as I possess, and as enthusiastically as I loved driest details of military science from my earliest remembrance till I was twenty years old, (nay, I do still think such books for more amusing than novelties)—I say, that in all my life, I never had a quarrel with any one. No one, I believe, ever suspected me of any want of physical or moral courage, to do any act

whatever, dangerous or not. Yet I solemnly declare, that from my infancy to this hour, I never raised my hand or finger, or used any weapon or instrument whatever, in violence against any human being! (Unless the correction of my children and pupils in school be so deemed, I am of Solomon's creed on those topics!) I never even threatened violence to any one. In my boyhood, I avoided the rude sports of my playmates. In one instance only in my life, did I ever wrestle with any one. That was with my friend and school-fellow, a good abolitionist, Wm. P. Briggs, of Scituate. Has he forgotten the wrestling bout in the ploughed field, in the young orchard, north of his father's house, at Scituate, or how he whipped me? Happy boys were we then; little dreaming of the future that might await us; what opinions of morals, politics, religion, we should cherish; what labors and toils for ourselves or others we should perform or endure; what our social relations might be, or our destiny, freedom to him or a prison to me. For years those bright days of boyhood had almost passed from memory, till my lonely hours in prison revived them. How many of all the dear companions we loved are already in their graves! How many more we shall never meet again. "Meet again?" I am in prison. Years will probably elapse before I shall see again cheerful faces, and hear any of the happy voices of my own dear children. Even they, if I live, will have forgotten their father's features, even if love preserves his memory. How have I wandered away! I began with referring to my habitual and uniform avoidance of both violence and threats of it, both because I was falsely accused and because a friend told me the reports equally false and idle, at the time of my attempted escape, had wounded some friends whose regard I highly cherish, and I ended with dreams of my early youth!

### JONATHAN WALKER.

We copy from the Liberator the letter conveying the information in regard to Mr. Walker, which we gave a few days since in a brief paragraph.

ESCAMBIA COUNTY, 11th mo. 17th, 1844.  
H. W. Williams:—Respected friend,—Being under the impression that there are some persons in your section of the country who are anxious to learn the result of Jonathan Walker's trial at Pensacola, I hasten to inform you that it took place on the 11th, and terminated on the same day. Between 10 and 11, A. M. the prisoner was arraigned before the court; but, not having any counsel, the judge appointed Benjamin D. Wright, a member of the bar to defend him. The District attorney, who was the prosecuting officer, presented to the court four indictments against the prisoner—one for aiding and assisting, and one for enticing slaves to run away—and two for stealing slaves. The prisoner was put upon his trial, and found guilty of all four indictments by the jury, and a verdict rendered as follows:—

- 1st. To be BRANDED IN THE RIGHT HAND with the letters S. S.
- 2d. To stand in the pillory one hour.
- 3d. To be imprisoned fifteen days.
- 4th. To pay a fine of one hundred and sixty dollars.

Prisoner Walker was again remanded to jail until the 16th, at 10 A. M., when he was again conducted to court, and the judge pronounced the sentence upon him, viz:—To stand one hour in the pillory, (which was in front of the court-house,) and branded in the right hand with the letters S. S.—after which, to be remanded to prison for fifteen days, and there to remain committed until the fine and cost of prosecution should be paid, which cost I have not been able to ascertain.

The first two specifications were executed, and prisoner Walker was again placed in jail, to undergo the third, but was not put in irons, as before, greatly to his relief.

A few hours after he had been committed, the sheriff came and served three writs upon him, for trespass and damage to the amount of \$106,000; Byrd C. Willis, \$3000; R. C. Caldwell, \$3000; Geo. Willis, \$100,000! Upon each of these writs, the prisoner was summoned to appear at the May term, 1845, and answer, &c. The three above named persons are the reputed owners of the slaves named in the indictments. Good order and quietness prevailed through all the proceedings, with one exception. When the prisoner had been in the pillory about half an hour, the aforesaid George Willis stepped to the prisoner, from the crowd of spectators, (who were very peaceably beholding the execution of the laws of Florida,) and snatched from his head a handkerchief, which the deputy marshal had placed upon it, to screen the prisoner's head from the violent heat of the sun which shone upon it, and took from his pocket two rotten eggs, and hurled them at the prisoner's head, which took effect. This excited a burst of indignation from many present. I was satisfactorily informed that he had been very solicitous among the boys, offering them a great price for some rotten eggs, and any person who would throw those he had at the prisoner; but he could not bribe or find any one inhuman or vile enough to do the deed but himself. The prisoner remained silent throughout, except to the officers who had him in charge. He is in good spirits, and thinks that, if it is for the best, he shall weather the storm by and by.

### AN EYE-WITNESS.

From the Morning Chronicle.  
"THE DEMOCRATS."

Let him laugh who wins, says the old saw. But the northern Democrats have little reason to laugh. If, ever since this clod was set a rolling, hypocrisy has stood incarnate, it is in the present Democratic party. We all know what they profess—equal brotherhood—abhorrence of kingcraft—man before property, &c. &c.—What are they? What have they done? Their stoutest wire-pullers are men who have turned their fellow men into property—just as fit to be called Democrats as the bey of Tunis, or the sultan of Turkey, or the czar of Russia—dealers, practical dealers, in human flesh—who buy it when

they have occasion to use it, with as little compunction as one of us would buy a horse. All the rest are—tools! Hard word, and we say it in sorrow, but we must say it. If our honored and honorable fellow-citizens, such as Bancroft, Bryant, Sedgwick, object to this, we beg to refer them to the Baltimore convention.—That convention was and is the voice of their party. If Polk and the slaveholders have not dragged them straight through the mud, it is because they have gone willingly, which is still worse. We challenge them to point out in all history a more audacious and shameless piece of political profligacy than the trick by which Mr. Polk was imposed upon the party instead of Mr. Van Buren, or subserviency more base and sickening than the acquiescence of the northern members.

We have said severe things against the Whigs as a party—not more severe than true. On that account we have been accused of "Locofocoism." But this was a total mistake—in fact, worse than a mistake, and the Whigs knew it. The truth was, the Whigs dressed their wolf in sheepskin, with the wool on, while the Democrats let theirs go in his native garment. There was of course special work to be done with the Whig candidate before election. The other wolf is now elected, and the Liberty party will not mince matters with him. The tune will now change and we shall hear ourselves denounced as Whigs,—even those of us who have been openly from our cradles as radical about banks and tariffs as Mr. Van Buren dares to be only in secret,—will be placarded as high tariff Whigs, and all that. We shall respectfully refer our accusers to the abundant Whig documents of the recent campaign.

We name the present Democratic party hypocrisy incarnate,—not that every northern Democrat is a mere pretender; far from it. We speak of the party as it has chosen to represent itself. Thousands of northern Democrats have even voted for an avowed annexationist and slaveholder, in the confidence that the party would control him when elected, and choke him off from swallowing our liberties whole. That is now the task before them. It is no laughing matter they will find. It is not only Mr. Polk they have to control, but the slaveholders, who have once duped them. We shall hold them to it, and we shall expect the Whigs to help us.

The Liberty party has more than lived through the presidential battle. It has a flail of iron for all pro-slavery republicans. The Whigs are crying out under its application as if every bone in them was broken. The Democrats must look out for it. Democrats or Locofocos we may be, in disguise, and all that, but we care not one straw for tariff or no tariff, bank or no bank, till we can have a country where neither a canting, nor blustering, nor highly civilized slaveholder can be president—till we have a republic too republican to be nosed by petty kings and nabobs, and a people too free to be bought and sold; and we have not now, if we ever had, a doubt that the honest of both parties will soon bury their political hatchets against each other, and join the Liberty party till slavery bites the dust.

### THE REFORMER.

The true Reformer, like the pioneer,  
Who hews the western forest, must throw by  
All thought of ease or resting till he die;  
Nor in his noble breast admit the fear  
Of ill; although through life, he may not hear  
The voice of friend, nor see one loving eye,  
To cheer him on his way of duty high,  
And warn him when his foes are lurking near!  
Yet fields of beauty, by his dauntless hand,  
Shall rise in loveliness, where now the gloom  
Of error doth the light of Truth withhold;  
The lonely wilderness he fells shall bloom  
Throughout all aftertime; and those who now  
Scowl with mad hate, before his tomb shall bow!

There are few finer sentiments, and few more beautifully expressed, in the whole library of poets than the following, from Talfourd's tragedy of "Ion":—  
"A little thing  
To give a cup of water, yet its draught  
Of cool refreshment, drained by fever's lips,  
May send a shock of pleasure to the soul  
More exquisite than when nectareous juice  
Renews the life of joy in happiest hours."  
"A little thing to speak some common word  
Of comfort which hath almost lost its use;  
Yet on the ear of him who thought to die  
Unmourn'd, 'twill fall like choicest music."

### VEGETABLE PHENOMENA.

A London paper states that in the garden of "W. Grimston, Esq., of the Herbarium, Highgate," is now to be seen a pea plant in full bearing, which is remarkably illustrative of the great length of time the germinating property can continue in seeds. This plant was produced from one of three peas taken by the authorities of the British Museum from one of the vases recently extracted from an Egyptian sarcophagus, and where, according to computation, the vases, with their contents, must have remained for no less a period than 2844 years. The vases contained a large quantity of dust, supposed to be the decomposition of a number of grains of wheat, wheat, and other peas.—Some of the grains of wheat have been sown, and found to be productive, but the vetch peas have not germinated; the other pea, resembling the British culinary pea, has in the above instance been tried effectually. The three peas were placed by Mr. Grimston's gardener in a hot bed, and watched with great care. After some time one only was found to sprout; it gradually increased in height, growing like a sprout; at the end of each petal are three singular fangs. Each flower was of bell shape, something like a convolvulus, but not so large, from the centre of which the pods have shot forth, and are now nineteen in number fit to gather. They have of course not been tried, but it is believed they are suitable for culinary purposes, judging from the blossoms being white.

S. PAGE & CO. have just received their full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., which they sell at low prices. 14  
Nov. 6, 1844.

NOTICE.—BIBLES, TESTAMENTS and TRACTS may be had at the Depository, in Hallowell, kept by E. BOND—at the Societies' prices, for gratuitous distribution among the destitute. An assortment constantly on hand. Dec. 1843. 20

### THE LIBERTY STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED ON  
THURSDAY MORNING.  
Communications for the Standard, to be addressed (post paid) to  
AUSTIN WILLEY—EDITOR.  
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.  
MATHEWS & STEVENS—PRINTERS,  
GARDINER, ME.  
TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum in advance.

### C. BRINCKERHOFF'S



### REHABILITATOR.

HEALTH RESTORATIVE.—This medicine is a safe and certain Remedy in complaints of the Liver and Lungs, Consumption, Liver Complaint, chronic and severe Coughs and Colds, are almost immediately relieved and ultimately cured by a faithful use of the Restorative. Dr. Chilton, the eminent practical chemist and physician of New York, states his certificate stating its entire vegetable composition, after he had made a careful analysis. It is wholly devoid of any irritating property, and manifests so decided healing and purifying qualities as to quickly alleviate the most aggravating cough and change the morbid expectoration. Pains in the chest and side, so often attendant on Lung Complaints, are effectually removed without the least inconvenience, the seat of the difficulty being reached much quicker than by any external application. From the reputation of this medicine in New York, where it has been sold for some years, the most indubitable testimony is given to its merit. Certificates have been literally showered in on the proprietor from the best of sources, and stating the cases of persons raised even when given up by their physician. The fact of no sample being given of this medicine, known as expressed, is a strong guarantee of its merit. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York Chemist. I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called "C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative," and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely. C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, New York.  
C. BRINCKERHOFF, 55 Hudson St., N. Y.  
Horace Everett, General Agent for the U. States, 96 Hudson St. N. Y. For sale by H. SMITH & CO., Gardiner, Me. Aug. 6, 1844.

### HALE & CO.'S INDEPENDENT MAIL ARRANGEMENTS!!

HALE & CO. are prepared to FORWARD LETTERS and from the following places, viz: to and from Boston, Providence, New Bedford, Norwich, New York and Philadelphia. To and from Worcester, Springfield, North Hampton, Hartford, New Haven, Albany, Troy, Rochester, Utica, Auburn, Canandaigua, Batavia, Schenectady, Syracuse, Geneva and Buffalo. To and from Lowell, Andover, Lynn, Salem, Newburyport, Portsmouth, Portland, Thomaston, Belfast, Camden, Bucksport, Frankfort, Hampden and Bangor.  
POSTAGE, 6-14 CENTS.  
Letters delivered by Penny-Post men in advance of the mails. Hale & Co. refer the merchants and business men of Gardiner to the merchants and brokers of Boston and New York, whose correspondence they have transmitted for the past six months, and assure them that no exertion shall be wanting on their part to effect the speedy and safe conveyance of all letters entrusted to them.  
Office at the store of H. SMITH & CO.  
Mail closes on Mondays and Thursdays at half past two o'clock. Gardiner, July 15, 1844.—484

MATHEWS & STEVENS, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS, ALLEN'S NEW BLOCK, GARDINER, MAINE.  
HAVING furnished their establishment with a great variety of Plain and Ornamental Type, are now prepared to execute, in the neatest manner, every description of Plain and Fancy Printing.  
Books, Newspapers, Pamphlets, Periodicals, &c., &c., printed at the shortest notice. Particular attention will be paid to the printing of Business and Visiting Cards, in gilt or fancy colored inks. Towns supplied with Town Orders in sheets, or bound into Books in a neat and substantial manner. All those who entrust the subscribers with their work may depend upon having it done with promptness and despatch. Blankets of every description for sale at the above establishment.  
WM. MATHEWS, MOSES STEVENS.  
Gardiner, April, 1844. 35

Dye-Woods and Drugs. S. PAGE & CO., offer for sale at No. 2. Kennebec Row.—  
300 bbl. gr'd S. Domingo 5000 lbs. Copperas  
Logwood 3000 do Blue Vitriol  
150 do Campeachy do 3000 do Oil Vitriol  
150 do Camwood 1000 do Red Tartar  
150 do Cuba Fustic 1000 do Red Tartar  
100 do do Redwood 500 do Muriatic Acid  
100 do do Hatchwood 500 do Lac Dye  
100 do do Hyperic 500 do Grain Tin  
20 do do Peach-wood 3000 do Glue  
3000 lbs. Alum  
Bengal & Manila Indigo, Otter, Brazil Wood  
Nut-galls, Sumac, Cudbear, Wood, Caracoma, Cochenal, Quercitron Bark; also Copper Kettles, Screws, Press Plates, Tacks, Press Papers, Tenter Hooks, Teasels, Brushes, &c.  
Having made arrangements to be supplied constantly with the above articles of the best qualities, they pledge themselves to sell on such terms as will make it for the interest of Manufacturers and Clothiers to purchase at their store rather than send to Boston.  
Hallowell, Aug. 1, 1844. 51

### NEW STORE.

A. F. PALMER has taken a store two doors south of the Hallowell Exchange House, and has just received a splendid assortment of W. I. Goods and Groceries, consisting of Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Ningyong and Souchow Teas; St. Domingo, Porto Cabello and Sumatra Coffee; Havanna Brown, Porto Rico, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars; Spices of all kinds, ground and whole; Ground Mustard, Saleratus, Oil of superior quality, Molasses, Vinegar, Starch, Macassar, Rapee and Scotch Snuff; American and Spanish Cigars, Smoking Pipes, Bar, Shaving and Castile Soap, Box Raisins, Cod and Pollack Fish; Rice, Western and Boston Pot, Corn, Flour, Lime, Indigo and Rye Meal. 100 Bags Syracuse ground Butter Salt. Pickles and Ketchup of various kinds, Olives, &c., &c.  
Also a good assortment of English and Domestic Dry Goods,—all of which will be sold low for cash or approved credit.  
Cash paid for WHITE BEANS.  
Hallowell, August 27, 1844. 44f

### Bulbous Roots.

A FINE collection of double Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissuses, Crocuses, &c.  
R. G. LINCOLN.  
Oct. 28, 1844. 13

### CROCKERY WARE,

ASSORTED CRATES FOR COUNTRY TRADE,  
CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by  
R. G. LINCOLN.  
Hallowell, Oct. 28. 13

### Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company has now insured more than \$2,000,000. Amount of premium notes now in the treasury, nearly \$100,000. Number of policies now outstanding nearly 5,000. There has been one assessment of 2 per cent only on the Premium notes since the organization of the company, and it has sustained nine (total) losses by fire since the 1st of July 1843, and the receipts, including cash on hand, have been about equal to the losses and other expenses of the Company.  
PELEG WADSWORTH, Traveling Ag't.  
Bath, July 1, 1844.

### S. PAGE & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL, DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES.  
ALSO, DEALERS IN  
W. I. Goods, Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Dye-Staffs.  
AND MACHINE CARDS.  
No. 2 KENNEBEC ROW, HALLOWELL, ME.

### GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

Encourage Home Manufacture, and save 50 per cent. HOLDEN'S AMERICAN LIQUID BLACK-ING is now decidedly the best article of the kind in the market, and is warranted to give satisfaction. It contains a greater quantity of Oil than blackings usually do, and is very beneficial to the leather. It may be obtained, at wholesale and retail, of the Manufacturer, E. S. Holden, 42 Union Street, Boston, P. M. 1844.

### MAINE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, GORHAM.

INSURES on Dwelling Houses, Furniture, Barns, &c., for the term of six years. The Hallowell Mutual Fire Insurance Company for two years.  
P. WADSWORTH, Traveling Agent.  
Bath, P. M. 1844.

### Dr. John D. Buzell's Family Medicines.

THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable when used alone in all cases of obstructions in the stomach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, and all other derangements and diseases proceeding from a diseased state of that organ, such as loss of appetite, fondness of that organ, costiveness, dizziness and headache, the stomach, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Jaundice, peasy, Faintness and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck, and are an excellent Anti-acid preparation they will remove most of the acute chronic diseases, even in cases where mercury has been unsuccessfully administered.

### VEGETABLE BILIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled for the cure of nervous or Bilious headache, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach: they are so compounded as to be slowly in their operation, but after they have thoroughly operated upon the stomach and bowels, in their operation they not only purge and cleanse the stomach and bowels from every impurity, but strengthen and give new life and vigor to the digestive organs, &c.

### ANTI-ACID AND CARMINATIVE PREPARATION.

This medicine has been successfully used for sourness and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable specific in all cases of nervous irritability and hysteria, hypochondria, asthma, palsy and apoplexy, &c.

### COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled for the cure of all coughs proceeding from colds, asthma, chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the lungs or pleura, & chronic affections of the liver which frequently produce consumption. It is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whooping cough.

### COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster have found it to be a sure remedy for pain or weakness in the stomach, back, side, chest, loins, muscles, joints, &c., and for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c.

### HEMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE POWDER.

This medicine may be relied upon to give immediate relief, and its use persevered in, will effect a certain cure of this truly painful and troublesome disease. This specific has been used by the proprietor in his practice for more than fourteen years, and he has never known an instance where it has failed to effect a cure. Try it.

### OUTMENT for the cure of the Itch and all other cutaneous ERUPTIONS.

This ointment is a safe and efficacious remedy for the cure of Itch and all cutaneous eruptions, and for a scald head, one of the worst of humors. It is a sure remedy for sores and humors upon the face with which children are afflicted, curing without leaving a scar, observing in all cases to take according to accompanying directions, the anti-eruptive or cooling powder.

### ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POWDER.

A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or other fluids from which proceeds St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.

### AGENTS.

HALLOWELL, SIMON PAGE; Hallowell X Roads, J. Churchill; Gardiner, A. T. Perkins; Augusta, J. E. Ladd, Thomas Haskell, R. K. Abbott; Watthrop, Stanley & Park; Leeds, Stephen Welcome; Wayne, S. C. Moulton, Taylor Hilditch & Co.; Fayette, H. B. Lovejoy; H. Vernon, Upham T. Cram; Monmouth, A. Blake; Vassalboro', Thomas Frye; North Vassalboro', Henry Weeks; East Vassalboro', J. C. Taber; Lewiston, N. Reynolds & Son; Farmington, J. Bursley; Brunswick, Wm. Baker; Calais, J. Richards & Co.; Eastport, J. Beckford, Dr. Richardson; Belfast, H. G. O. Washburn; Saco, Dr. J. A. Berry, Dr. F. Storer; Bangham, S. Goodrich; Skowhegan, A. F. Farlin.  
Address Nathan Wood, Portland, Maine. All orders will be promptly attended to.  
August, 1844. 152

### NEW BOOK STORE

### PRINTING OFFICE!!

JUST opened by the Subscriber, at the store recently occupied by G. H. Hawes, foot of Watthrop Street, a large assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, comprising all the varieties in general use, together with MISCELLANEOUS and PERIODICAL publications to suit all tastes. A large variety of Music arranged for the Piano Forte—Music Paper—Letter Paper and Stationery of all kinds. Also a great variety of PAPER HANGINGS, &c. &c.  
A splendid assortment of Quarto and small BIBLES, of every variety. Religious works—D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation; Wayland's Political Economy, and Moral Science; Church without a Bishop—Malcolm's Bible Dictionary, Union Bible Dictionary—Ripley's Notes, &c. &c.  
SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS, of all descriptions, furnished at Boston Prices—Publications of American S. S. Union; N. England S. S. Union; American Tract Society &c. &c.  
JOB